

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MAY 13.

Let us all hope that the campaign against poverty which Henry George and Father McGlynn have inaugurated, will succeed. But how the poor people expect to get rich when they have to pay George \$300 a night for his lectures, does not seem clear.

It is said that very few of the New York magnates ride in carriages to their business. Conkling and Ingersoll use the street cars a good deal, but Jay Gould, O. W. Field, Chumney M. Depew and Whitehall Reid all prefer to walk and do so. As a rule, the men who ride in carriages are the men who can least afford it.

Mr. Edward Hen, of New York, was not wise in his day and generation. He never had a day's pleasure in his life, unless it was counting his money. He lived on twenty-five cents a day month after month while hundreds of thousands of dollars lay idle in his vaults. He dressed shabbily to save expense, and died worth three or four millions, and the garment over his will has just ended. One woman gets \$2,000,000, and others will receive enough to make them comfortable during the rest of their days. The old man Hen never had any children, so his fortune went to outsiders.

A Milwaukee lady told a sensational man the other day. "There are not many female suffragists in Milwaukee, but you would be surprised at the number there are in the country towns. Madison, La Crosse, Racine, Beloit and Janesville contain the largest number, and we are gaining in strength all the time. The effort by Mrs. Willis to vote at Racine last month was well understood beforehand, and it was decided that should her ballot be refused we were to take the matter into the courts. It will cost something, but so will soon have \$1,000 collected and remitted to her attorneys. The women are making wonderful progress toward universal suffrage. Every time they take one step forward, they take two backward."

Mr. William T. Walters, of Baltimore, owns the best collection of paintings there is in any private gallery in this country. It is finer than the Stewart collection, and cost more money. Mr. Walters deals in liquor, being a wholesaler, and in that business made an immense fortune. The last five dollars he ever earned he spent for a picture, and each year of his business life he has paid a portion of his income for art purchases. Twice a week in certain portions of the year, he opens his art galleries to the public, but charges 25 cents admission. The proceeds go toward the support of the poor in Baltimore, and annually many thousands of dollars are contributed by the gallery for this purpose.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt was tendered a banquet on Wednesday night at Delmonico's by the Federal Club, of New York. About 150 persons were present. Mr. Roosevelt was introduced by President Brown as "the greatest statesman of the city, and the future governor of the state." Mr. Roosevelt in his speech denounced mugwumpery and attracted attention to the workingman's rights. For a man who is not above thirty and who was born rich, Mr. Roosevelt has had a remarkable career so far. Those who attended the republican national convention in 1884 will not forget the active part the young man took in the proceedings of that body, and how he and George William Curtis stood side by side in the support of Edmunds. But Mr. Roosevelt did not join the mugwumps. He supported Mr. Blaine heartily and made some splendid speeches in that cause for the republican ticket. He is one of the most promising young men in this country. He has brains, the influence of a very wealthy family behind him, and withal he has broad common sense. Some day, if he lives, he will be governor of New York, and the chances are that he will not stop there.

THE GENEROSITY OF CAPITAL.

One of the complaints of the leaders in the labor agitation is that manufacturers get rich at the expense of their workmen; and the manufacturers in Chicago and other cities, who have sacrificed all profit in their business that their employees might draw their weekly wages, have had these very employees to strike for higher wages or a reduction of hours of labor, showing that the workingmen did not appreciate the sacrifices the manufacturers were making for them.

There is a story told of the late Mr. De Pauw, the glass manufacturer, of Indiana, which shows how thoroughly considerate he was of the interests of his workmen. Some years ago the New Albany rolling mills, shut down, and 300 men were thrown out of employment. Mr. De Pauw owned half of the stock of the mill. He proposed to the other stockholders to let them run the mill and he would resign all profits due him if they would start up for the benefit of the unemployed men. They refused, and he then offered to do the same thing and they consented. At the end of the first month, when the statement came in, he looked at it as if he saw that he had lost \$1,000. Handing it back to the book-keeper he said: "It is \$1,000 out of my pocket, but \$1,000 in clothing and food for the poor of New Albany." The mill lost him money for several months, but times improved, and it wasn't many months before the balance sheet was in Mr. De Pauw's favor.

The readers of the Gazette have probably not forgotten an incident which was related in these columns six years ago concerning the action of William Walter Phelps, Mr. Blaine's special friend and financial adviser. Mr.

Phelps was interested in a large manufacturing establishment at Tennek, New Jersey, which was destroyed by fire. At that time he was an extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria, and his partners called him the news of the calamity. His answer was to rebuild as early as possible, to keep the employees on the pay roll at half pay during their idleness, and to charge the expense to him. This act of kindness cost Mr. Phelps a good many thousands of dollars, but the spirit of sympathy for his employees was in the man's heart and he counted not the cost in saving his faithful workmen from want.

As was stated in the Gazette a few days ago, there are more than a score of mills in Massachusetts alone running without profit that the hundreds of employees might not be abandoned to destitution. These are only a few instances illustrating the generosity of capital. Workingmen who are apt to grow sour against manufacturers should remember these things.

BRITAIN'S DRINK QUASE.

The burdens borne by the United Kingdom of Great Britain, growing out of the drinking habit, is one of the sad calamities on the civilization of that country. The cause of this poor man's poverty and the secret of his misery are plain enough when one looks over the statistics of drunkenness in the United Kingdom.

In the Imperial Parliament series in 1885, is a little volume prepared by W. S. Caine, member of parliament, and the Rev. Dr. Dawson Burns, which shows for each year between 1860 and 1884, the amount of money spent for intoxicating liquors in that country; the number of convictions for crime; the number of insane and paupers; and the amount paid for the relief of the poor. The statistics have been prepared with the utmost care, the number of arrests for drunkenness, being official, of course, as well as the quantity of liquor sold. There is an appalling array of waste, crime, and wretchedness in the figures given in that little volume.

In 1860, the total amount expended in liquors in the United Kingdom was \$425,384,350. In 1884 the amount had increased to \$631,745,280. The number of cases of drunkenness in 1860 was 88,361, and in 1880, the number was 199,905. In 1860, the amount for each man expended in drink was \$75.75, and in 1884 the per capita expenditure was \$85.30. Mr. Caine, who has done so much in the house of commons for temperance reform, says that it is the opinion of the best informed persons that the cost of the mischief resulting from drinking—namely, pauperism, crime, disease, accidents, loss of labor, and so on—amounts to fully as much as the cost of the drink itself; and therefore, if the direct and the indirect cost of the drink be added together, it would give over 5 billion and a quarter dollars, and deducting \$250,000,000 of this for revenue and other uses, it would still leave about one billion dollars annually or the cost to the nation through intoxicating liquors.

The cost of the drinking habit in the United States is also a matter that might well occasion alarm. That able and usually accurate statistician, Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, says, after a most careful investigation, that the brand bill of the inhabitants of the United States costs less per annum by two and a half million dollars than the amount annually expended for drink. David A. Wells, a statistician of some note and an accepted authority on such matters, estimates the sum annually spent for alcoholic beverages of one sort or another in this country to amount to \$500,000,000. The prohibitionists set down the aggregate sum spent for strong drink to be \$900,000,000 each year. To strike the golden mean between these two extremes, one of which is too low and the other too high, Mr. Atkinson thinks it safe to take the average between the two estimates and place the amount at \$700,000,000. The present population of the United States is supposed to be something short of 60,000,000. This estimate includes men, women and children. Suppose the number of men to be one-fourth of the entire population, and that the men do all the drinking, we should then have but 15,000,000 of persons to consume this \$700,000,000 worth of wine, beer and whisky. This would make the cost per capita to be \$46.67 per annum—no inconsiderable sum for a poor man. If he gets a dollar a day he drinks up forty-six days' work; if he recovers one dollar and fifty cents a day, he spends the earnings of one month for intoxicants.

When a sober-minded man is brought face to face with these chilling facts, it is no wonder that he feels like swearing eternal enmity against the moral pestilence and the cancer of our civilization—the saloon.

Seemingly Eradicated.

With repeated and powerful doses of quinine, chills and fever, in some cases of the various forms of malaria, the system again, often without the slightest apparent provocation. To extinguish the smoldering embers of this obstinate and recalcitrant malarial fever, no less than to subdue when it rages furiously in the system, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is all that is needed. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, when every resource of the pharmacist has been exhausted against it. In vain, the Bitters conquer it—will remove every lingering vestige of it. No more, the Bitters will protect those brought within the influence of the malarial poison that begets malarial disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are among the complaints to be apprehended from the use of malarial-tainted water. These are both cured and prevented by the Bitters. Rheumatism, constipation and renal complaints, yield to its action.

For Scrofula, Impoverished Blood, and General Debility. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, has no equal to the whole realm of Medicine. Read the following: "I gave one bottle of Scott's Emulsion to my own child, a Scrofula, and the effect was miraculous."—O. F. Gray, M. D., White Hill, Ind.

PERPETUATED IN BRONZE.

THE MEMORY OF THE MURDERED PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

His Comrades of the Army of the Cumberland. Dr. Honor to The Student, Soldier and Statesman—The Capital Takes a Holiday to Unite in Observing the Event—The Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The bronze statue of the late President Garfield, designed by J. C. A. Ward and erected in a central plot of ground at the foot of Capitol Hill, was unveiled Thursday by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which organization had it constructed. The statue is of heroic size, ten feet six inches in height, and weighs 5,000 pounds. The granite pedestal, which is eighteen feet in height, is a masterpiece of sculpture, and is the work of the government, congress having appropriated \$20,000 therefor. Bronze ornaments and tablets adorn the granite shaft, illustrating the life of the president.

The circular shaft, upon the top of which the statue rests, is divided into three panels by three plasters, the faces of which are ornamented by medallions, and the life-sized symbolical figures rest immediately under the faces of these plasters.

The inscription upon the granite shaft are placed upon the three panels, making a new departure in this respect in monument art. They are as follows: Southwest face—"James A. Garfield, 1829-1881." On the southeast face—"Major General U. S. V. Member of Congress, Senator and President of the United States of America." On the north face—"Erected by His Comrades of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, May 12, 1887." One of these inscriptions is enclosed in a laurel wreath, and it is inscribed that as a member of congress as well as representative, the inscription should read, "Major General, Representative in Congress, Senator, etc."

This statue, is the first of the second bronze statue raised in Washington by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the equestrian statue of Gen. George H. Thomas being the first.

The day was a perfect specimen of Washington spring weather. The sky was cloudless, the temperature delightful, and a light breeze tempered the sun's rays just enough to make an ideal day for open-air ceremonies. At an early hour in the morning military detachments of regular troops, militia and other organizations that were to participate in the parade took possession of the streets. The music of brass bands was heard in every quarter. The whole city turned out to do honor to the memory of the murdered president, and all the departments, the District offices and the city schools were closed. The line of the procession and the vicinity of the statue were crowded with an immense throng of people, and a general holiday was observed.

The procession, which numbered about 2,000 troops and veterans, among the latter being many gray-haired, limping and battle-scarred veterans of the Union, started promptly at 11 o'clock. Gen. Baird being chief marshal. Three of the four living commanders of the Army of the Cumberland—Sheridan, Sheridan and Rosecrans—occupied a carriage in the line. Gen. Bull, the other living commander, was unable to attend. The line of march lay along several of the principal streets and avenues, and the head of the column reached the statue at 1 p. m., and Sheridan, Sheridan, Rosecrans and Governor Curtin took their places upon the stand. They were soon followed by President Cleveland, escorted by Gen. Anderson and Secretary of War, Mr. Fairchild. Col. Mrs. Lamont, Postmaster General Vilas and Secretary Lamar. Mrs. Cleveland came, accompanied by Mrs. Folson, Miss Bayard, and Miss Wells, just after 1 o'clock and took her seat beside the president's chair. Ex-Secretary Windom and ex-Attorney General Mayhew, of President Garfield's cabinet, were among the guests present.

Seats had been arranged in the stand for 1,500 persons and it was profusely draped with laurel and the workers' stand was ornamented with graceful palms and potted plants, while a tattered battle-flag hung from its staff at the other corner. A pair of comfortable arm-chairs placed in the center of the stand were reserved for the president and Mrs. Cleveland. Among the first of the invited guests to arrive were James and Harry Garfield, who were escorted to seats by Gen. Mussey, while Col. Wilson performed a similar office for the aged W. V. Corcoran. The usual military coronation ceremony was performed at an early hour, in order to enable the president and his advisers to attend the unveiling ceremonies. Secretary Bayard and Attorney General Garfield were among the military dignitaries, and were seated to the left of Mrs. Cleveland. Two members of the supreme court of the United States came in a body, excepting Justice Wood and Harlan, and were seated in the first row on the left of the speaker's stand. The District judicial members of the court of claims and District commissioners were also present. Representatives of the diplomatic corps were placed on the right of the stand.

The proceedings were opened by Marshal Wilson, who called upon Rev. Dr. Gray for prayer, which being concluded the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," during which the American flag which veiled the statue was dropped, disclosing the sculpture's beautiful work. A national salute was then fired, and Gen. Sheridan introduced the orator of the day, Gen. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, who delivered a eulogy of Garfield, and at its conclusion formally in the name of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, transacted the statue to Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Sheridan in turn presented the statue to the president of the United States in these words:

Mr. President: This statue, which has been erected in your presence today, was erected by the comrades of Gen. Garfield belonging to the Army of the Cumberland. They recognize his usefulness and honor by honest effort, chastened by patriotic hope and aspirations. He said:

As long as this statue stands, let it be a reminder to every American citizen of the way a man should live and act.

The president, who arose as Gen. Sheridan began speaking, then began his address, reviewing the statue as a gift to the nation. He paid a short but eloquent tribute to the memory of Garfield, and drew the lesson from his life and achievements that those in every sphere in this country can attain to the high usefulness and honor by honest effort, chastened by patriotic hope and aspirations. He said:

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As long as this statue stands, let it be a reminder to every American citizen of the way a man should live and act.

"Turning up from high to high, Becomes on Fortune's winding ways The pillar of a people's hope— The center of a world's desire."

Referring to the tragedy that caused Garfield's untimely death, he continued: But while American citizenship status grows and affluence that murder and assassination should lurk in the midst of a free people and strike down the head of the government, a fearless search and the discovery of the crime and indication of these hateful and unnatural things should be followed by a solemn resolve to purge forever from our political methods and from the question of our government the perversion and miscegenation which give birth to passionate and bloody thoughts.

The president concluded as follows: It is from this hour our admiration for the bravery and nobility of American citizenship, and the possibilities and opportunities of American citizenship be renewed, if our appreciation of the blessing of a restored union and love for our government be strengthened, and if our political methods be purified, the danger of a nation's ruin from partisan spite to quench the dedication of this statue to the people of the United States will be to wait.

During the delivery of his address the president was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. He spoke fluently in a clear voice which was audible to most of the vast crowd that filled the city before the stand. What he had concluded the band played "Hail Columbia" and the Rev. F. D. Power, who was the pastor of Gen. Garfield's church in this city, pronounced the benediction. The crowd then dispersed, and the ceremonies came to an end. Secretaries Easton and Whitney came in during the delivery of the oration. Mrs. Vilas, who was also delayed, took the seat beside Mrs. Cleveland which had been vacated by the president when he stepped forward to begin his address.

DISCIPLINING A PITCHER.

The Costly Drink of an Alleged Ball Player—Sporting News.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 12.—Ed Morris, the left-handed pitcher of the Allegheny base ball club, was fined \$142.85, two weeks' salary Thursday, and laid off until he thinks his arm is in proper condition. Manager Phillips said: "Morris is a personal enemy of the President. He has been drinking for him for the last two weeks' salary every time he drinks this season, and that agreement will be lived up to. He said he wanted to go to Mount Clemens, Mich., for a month to cure rheumatism in his arm, but he will stay right here and get himself into condition."

Chicago and Detroit Fly Ball.

Chicago, May 12.—The champions of the national game Thursday by beating the Detroit nine by a score of 10 to 0. Chicago 10. Clarkson and Flint worked the battery for the home club and Gershen and Gansell for the visitors. Other league games resulted as follows: At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 0, New York 1; at Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 7, Indianapolis 0; at Boston—Boston 10, Washington 7. Association games: At St. Louis—St. Louis 24, Baltimore 14; at Cleveland—Cleveland 10, Brooklyn 7; at Cincinnati—Cincinnati 11, Metropolitan 30; at Louisville—Louisville 4, Athletics 2.

National Trotting Association.

Chicago, May 12.—The session of the National Trotting association closed at the Grand Pacific Thursday. C. A. De Graff, of St. Paul, was elected to the board of regents for the western districts, in the place of Marvin M. Morse, the secretary-elect. Mr. Morse will reside at Hartford, Conn., and will assume his duties about June 1. All the races that were to be run were reviewed, about fifty in number, were disposed of.

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—Three warlike races won at the course here Thursday as follows: Los Angeles, 5/16 mile, 1:02; Jacobus, 1/2 mile, 2:28; Jacobus, 1/4 mile, 2:00; Modesty, 1/4 mile, 1:14; Little Minch was first under the starting gun, but was disqualified; V. June, 1/4 mile, 1:07.

MISCELLANEOUS



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MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to purity, strength, and healthfulness. Dr. Price's is the only baking powder that contains no alum, soda, or any other injurious substance. It is pure, sweet, and delicious.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis.

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Official Notice.

Published by authority of the County Board of Supervisors of Rock County.

OFFICE OF COUNTY AGENT, JANESVILLE, WIS., May 11, 1887.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, May 18, at 10 o'clock a. m., for furnishing coal for Rock County, as follows:

Two hundred tons anthracite coal (large egg) to be delivered on board cars at Lima station when ordered, on or before May 20, 1887, at a price not to exceed \$2.00 per ton, unless otherwise agreed upon, but all to be received before October 1st, 1887.

Thirty tons anthracite coal (small egg) and fifteen tons anthracite coal (chestnut) delivered in bulk at the jail city of Janesville. The coal for court house and jail to be delivered any time before Sept. 1st, 1887. Fifty tons anthracite coal (chestnut) to be delivered on orders, in such quantities, at such places from which coal is offered, as the board of supervisors may direct, in the city of Janesville, prior to May 1st, 1888. The coal must be of the best quality of the kinds offered, fresh mined and well seasoned when delivered, and must be delivered in accordance with the contract. Bids will be received for all rail coal or for cargo coal on separate contracts, blanks and particulars furnished by county agent upon application. All bids must be stated in writing and figures both, and must contain name and location of mine or mines from which coal is offered, and otherwise they will not be considered. Address all bids to the undersigned marked "proposals for coal." W. F. L. A. H. County Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUSINESS!

I am now located in my new double store, 33 and 35 East Milwaukee Street.

Where I will be pleased to see all my old customers and all others who are interested in good goods at low prices. I have a complete stock of

Groceries Bought for Cash!

Baled Hay and all Kinds of Feed

Delivered to any part of the city.

J. H. JONES.

THE CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE

THE BARGAIN STORE OF JANESVILLE

Bargains in Dry Goods. Bargains in Men's and Boys' Clothing. Bargains in Silks and Satins. Bargains in Embroideries and Laces. Bargains in the Millinery department. Ladies' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Children's and Misses' Hats. Bargains in Oil Cloths, and Carpets. Bargains in Trunks and Valises. Bargains in Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps. Bargains in fancy Art Materials. Bargains in Plushes and Velvets. Bargains in Table Linens and Towelings, in fact Bargains enough to make our competitors tired.

DOLLARS AND SENSE!

Are two very good things to have and those who make good use of the latter generally manage to get their share of the former. The sense of saving the cents is pretty generally understood by all, but where and how to save them may not be quite so well and widely known. The morgue of economy and the graveyard of frugality is found in all those stores who ask a few cents more than we do for the purchases of the day.

A SECRET OF MONEY MAKING.

Lies in the solution of the problem of judicious buying; this is accomplished by securing a reliable article at the very lowest price, but where? There is but one "lowest" and once found you may depend upon it that you are on the broad road to riches. Seek until you find it, and in the search don't forget to look us over, for we are making it a point to save at least one cent for every purchaser, no matter how small or trifling the article may be.

AS YOU BUY SO YOU SAVE.

For the larger the article the wider the gap between our figures and the average prices of the day. Try us and you will find we are something to tie to. Our intention is to serve you with the best at a scale of prices mutually beneficial, and at the end of the year we will prove to have

BOTH OF US MADE MONEY!

By means of your patronage. This isn't so one sided as the usual way, where the merchant reckons all the profit. Remember

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE,

Corner of West Milwaukee and River streets.

Refrigerators and Lawn Mowers!

We have just received a large shipment of all sizes of the celebrated

'ALASKA' DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS!

warranted to give perfect satisfaction every time. Remember they are charcoal filled, gently lined and elegantly finished.

PENNSYLVANIA AND QUAKER CITY Lawn - Mowers.

Light draft, durable and easily adjusted; we defy any one to produce their equal. Please call and examine these goods before purchasing, as it will save you money. No. 24 and 26 Main street.

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Several good houses. Call or address **ANGIE J. KING, Atty.** JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

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Stoves, Tools, Farming Implements Lawn Mowers, Fishing Tackle

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KIMBALL HARDWARE CO.

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LADIES' GENUINE DONGOLA HAND SEWED BUTTON BOOTS \$3.65

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS OF AMAZON KID \$3.20

This Stock is warranted to outwear any other Kid known. The finest assortment of

Slippers - and - Walking - Shoes!

In the City.

All Goods at Lowest Cash Prices.

L. L. CLARKE,

Sign of Gold Boot, Opposite Kimball Hardware Co.'s.

Collin's Music Store!

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This cut representing the popular Way Side Temperance Inn. The "Good for 10 cents" refers to the nice lunches given by the ladies every day in the week except Sunday.

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